Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(NUMBER 766.) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1797. (FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

JUST OPENED,

And for Sale at the PRINTING OFFICE, *Petersburg, the following valuable Collection of* BOOKS.

ALEXANDER's Virgil
Ambler's Reports
Anderson's ditto
Attorney's Pocket-Book
Adgate's Music
American Justice
Anderson's Commerce
Anecdotes of Eminent Persons
Aristotle
American Revolution
Art of Speaking
American Theatre
Addison's Evidences
Aikin's Letters to his Son on various topics
Brown's Chancery
Berrington's Immaterialism
Bossuet's Universal History
Bolingbroke on History
Brown on Civil Liberty
Bolingbroke's Works
Black & Bond, History of
Benyowskie's Memoirs
Boyer's Grammar (French)
Barney's Life of Metastasio
Beattie's Elements
Bunyan's Holy War
Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments
Brown's Oracles
British Album
Boyle's Voyages
Bennet's Letters
Burgh's Dignity
Beauties of Poetry
Builder's Pocket Treasure
Coke's Reports
Compton's Practice
Chancery Cases
Cowper's Reports
Conductor Generalis
Condorcet on the Mind
Chapone's Letters
Contrast, (American Comedy)
Cock Fit
Court of Berlin
Cowper's Poems
Chatham's Life
Cooke's Life
Confession of Faith
Coxe's Switzerland
Clarissa Harlow
Chesterfield's Letters
Continental Harmony
Carey's Miscellanies
Child's Friend
Carey on the Fever
Chinese Empire
Cox's View
Cyrus's Travels
Common Sense
Clerk's Magazine
Contes des tems passe (French & English)
Christian World
Courtship and Marriage in a series of Letters
Calvary, or the Death of Christ
Culler's Synopsis
Citizen of the World
Cain and Abel
Cooke's Voyages
Columbian Muse
Cavern of Death
Carver's Travels
Cullen's Practice
Dyer's Reports
Doctor and Student
Douglas's Reports
Duncombe's Law of England
Defence of Usury
Davis's Tracts
Don Quixotte
Davies's Sermons
Dodsley's Poems
Dodd on Death
Doddridges Rise and Progress
Democrat
Dumourier, Life of
Doddridge on Education
Dream Books
Dilworth's Bookkeeping
Duty of Woman
Divinity of Christ
Domestic Medicine
Dramatic Pieces
Diseases of Children
Equity Cases
Espinasse's Reports
Entick's Dictionary
Epistles Epitomised
Edwards's History of the West-Indies.
Epitome of History
Elements of Morality
Ditto of Geography
Enfield's Speaker
——— Sermons
Moore's View of French Revolution
Embassy to China
Economy of Life
Francis's Maxims
Fonblanque on Equity
Ferguson on Civil Society
——— on Astronomy
Francis's Horace
Fernier
Findley's History of the Insurrection in Pennsylvania
Five Points
Family Instructor
Fair Hibernian (a Novel)
French Revolution
Farmer's Friend (a Novel)
Fordyce's Sermons
Friend of Youth
Family Physician
Fairy Tales
Fi Sermons
Female Jockey Club
Fables of Flora
Female Family Physician
Gilbert on Replevins
——— on Rents
——— on Executions
——— on Evidence
Galatea (a Pastoral Romance)
Gil Blas
Goulard on Lead
Gazetteer of the Netherlands
Gulliver's Travels
Geographical Dictionary
Goldsmith's England
Gregory's Legacy
Gough's Arithmetic
Gay's Fables
Ghost-Seer
Gardiner on the Gout
Hargrave's Law Tracts
Hatsell's Precedent
Hardress's Reports
Hume's England
Hughes's Dramas
History of France
Hervey's Meditations
Handmaid to the Arts
Henry's Britain
Helvetius
Homer's Iliad
History of the Grecian States
——— of South America
Horne on the Psalms
Hunter on the Veneral
Hayes on Consumptions
History of Kentucky
History of Woman
Hunter's Biography
Howard's Life
Harrison's Grammar
Hardie's Tablet of memory
History of Vermont
——— of Massachusetts
Hopkinson's Works
Hive
Jones on Bailments
Jonathan Pindar
Jenyn's Works
Johnson's Lives
——— Works
Julia de Robigne
Jockey Club
Junius's Letters
Kyd on Awards
—— on Bills
Knox's Essays
Kames' Elements of Criticism
Keates' Sketches
Law Grammar
Law of Attornies
Law of Partnership
Latch's Reports
Ladies Pocket-Book
Looker-on
Lee's Memoirs
London Cook
Life of Franklin
Letters to a Student
Looking-Glass
Lechworth's Sermons
Louisa
Life of Watts and Doddridge
—— of Christ
—— of Gardiner
—— of Alexander
—— of Baron Trenck
—— of Joseph
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man
Life of Voltaire
Letters to a Wife
Modern Reports
Mallory Entries
Moseley's Reports
Mitford's Pleadings
Medical Pocket Book
Modern Europe
Moore's France
Mirror
Maw's Gardener
Magazin Historique
Manual of Liberty
Rowe's Letters
Redeemed Captive
Mitford's Greece
Marmontel's Tales
Morse's Geography
Millenium
Messiah
Man of Feeling
Mysteries of Udolpho (a Romance)
McFingal
Melmoth's Essays
Miscellaneous Works
Man of the World
Monitor
Mythic Cottager (a novel)
Moore's Zeluco
—— Sketches
—— Journal in France
Misses Magazine
Memoirs of 2500
Natura Brevium
Night Thoughts
Newtonian System
Neckar on Religion
Northcoat on Diseases
Netley Abbey (a novel)
Nicholson's Philosophy
Nature and Art—by Mrs. Inchbald
Ovid's Art of Love
Odiorne's Poems
Orations
Powell on Mortgages
——— on Devises
Points in Law
Perkins's Conveyancing
Pleader's Assistant
Parker's Reports
Procter's Practice
Pocket Library
Philip's Voyages
Preceptor
Paternal Monitor
Palace of Enchantment
Pope's Select Poems
Parnel's Poems
Political Curiosities
Perrin's Exercises
Philosophical Dictionary
Plutarch's Lives
Pleasing Companion
Pope's Odyssey
Piozzi's British Synonomy
Payne's Epitome
Preston's Masonry
Pratt on the Sublime
Pamela (a novel)
Pleasure of Memory
President's Speeches
Political Dictionary
Pelew Islands
Poor Man's Help
Pomphrett's Poems
Priestly on Education
Principles of Politeness
Political Miscellany
Putnam's Life
Pulpit and Desk
Political Catechism
Quincy's Medical Lexicon
Richardson's Practice
Runnington on Ejectments.
Rowan's Trial
Ryan on the Asthma
Raynal's Indies
Rollin's Ancient History
Rambler
Rousseau's Julia
Radcliffe's Journey
Roderic's Castle
Rural Walks
Robertson's Indies
Ready Reckoner
Religious Truth
——— Courtship
Romance of the Forest
Strange's Reports
State Trials
Sheppard's Touchstone
Sarkield's Reports
Saunders' Essay on Uses
Search after Happiness
Song Books
Shipmaster's Assistant
State of Nova Scotia
Speaker
Sterne's Works
Spectator
Syren
Smith's Essays
Shakespear's Works
Steward's Elements of Philosophy
Sentimental Lucubrations
Shakespear's Characters
Sales'al Judges
System of Anatomy
Saints Rest
Shipwreck
Select Plays
Steuben's Discipline
Spiritual Letters
Saunders's Journal in the Desarts of Arabia
Scott's Lessons
Sorrows of Werter
Student & Pastor
Spanish Grammer
Seneca's Morals
Sandford & Merton, (a tale)
Select Pamphlets, (bound)
Tablet of Memory
Telemachus
Turner's Introduction to Geography
Thompson's Works
Taplin's Farriery
Tour in Holland
Travels of Montague
Tom Jones
United Irishmen
Vade Mecum
Vesey's Reports
Vernon's Chancery
Vattel's Law of Nations
Volney's Law of Nature
Vocal Enchantress
Vision of Columbus
Voyages of Anarsis
Vario's Husbandry
Village Curate
Visit for a Week.
Wilson's Reports
Williams's Conveyancing
Ward's Law of Nations
Wynne's Eunomus
Wonderful Magazine
Walkingham's Assistant
Walker's Dictionary
Willison's Catechism
Watts' Spelling-Book
Warville on Commerce
Warren's Poems
Whitfield's Sermons
Willison's Meditations
White's Sermons
——— on Woman
Wallis on Diseases
Watts' Miscellanies
——— Glory of Christ
West on Agency
Washington's Letters
Watts' Lyric Poems
——— on the Mind
Webster on Fever
Young's Travels
Young Man's best Companion
Zeluco—a Story founded on Facts

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Primers, Spelling-Books, Small Histories for Children, Letter Paper, Common Writing Paper, Quills, Waters, and Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Petersburg, January 23, 1797.

Sale for Tobacco or Cash.

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 14th day of May, 1796, will be exposed to public sale, by auction, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of February next, A TRACT of LAND, in Suffex county, mortgaged by Robert Tucker, now deceased, to Sir Peyton Skipwith, containing 150 acres, more or less, being part of the Tract on which the said Tucker formerly lived, and bounded by the lands of Raines, Wilkinson, Parham and Heath.

The sale will be for ready money, or inspected crop tobacco passed at Petersburg, Blandford, or any of the warehouses upon James river above the mouth of Appomattox, at cash value—to satisfy a debt due to the said Skipwith.

Also SEVEN SLAVES, on the same terms.

STEPHEN TEMPLE,
WILLIAM CALL,
DUNCAN ROSE,
Commissioners.

January 14, 1797. 6

TO RENT,

Until the first of October, 1797,

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook street. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

DOCUMENT

Which accompanied the message of the President of the United States to both houses of Congress,

January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic.

[Continued.]

The government gave a further proof of its candour and friendship by communicating to the French minister the *treaty itself*, prior to its ratification, "in order to enable him to make such observations thereon as he might judge proper." These observations you will see in Mr. Adet's letter to the secretary of state, of June 30th, 1795; and the refutation of his objections in the secretary's answer, dated the 6th of July following.

With these facts in view, facts of which the chief are drawn from our treaties with France, and from her own acts and laws, what opinion is to be formed of Mr. Adet's declaration, "That the executive directory regards the treaty of commerce concluded with Great Britain as a violation of the treaty made with France in 1778, and equivalent to a treaty of alliance with Great-Britain?"

I will now advert to the charge, "That far from offering the French the succours which friendship might have given without compromitting it, the American government in this respect violated the letter of treaties."

As far as I can discover, the latter part of this charge is rested wholly on the 17th article of the commercial treaty, which, therefore, it will be necessary to examine.—The stipulations are mutual; but the examination will be simplified by considering their application to France alone. The 17th article then declares:

1st. That the ships of war and privateers of France may freely carry the ships and goods *taken from their enemies* into the ports of the United States, without being obliged to pay any fees to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges.

2d. That such prizes are not to be arrested or seized when they enter the ports of the United States.

3d. That the officers of the United States shall not make any examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but

4th. That they may hoist sail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions.

5th. That on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in the ports of the United States, to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property of France; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible.

It will also be convenient here to notice the stipulations contained in the 22d article. These are—

1st. That foreign *privateers* not belonging to French subjects or citizens, having commissions from any other prince or state in enmity with France, shall not fit their ships in the ports of the United States.

2d. Nor sell their prizes, nor in any other manner exchange their ships, merchandizes, or any other lading;

3d. Nor purchase victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the nearest port of the prince or state from which they have commissions.

The cases that have occurred in the course of the present war in relation to our treaty with France, particularly the 17th and 22d articles just mentioned, have led to numerous discussions, to which several points have been deliberately settled either by legislative or executive acts, or by judicial decisions.

The first important executive act was the proclamation of neutrality by the President of the United States. This was issued on the 22d of April, 1793.

At the next meeting of congress, on the 3d of December, 1793, the president laid this prolamation before both houses. The senate, in their address in answer to the president's speech, thus express their opinion of the proclamation.

"We deemed it a measure well-timed, "and wise; manifesting a watchful solici- "tude for the welfare of the nation, and "calculated to promote it."

The address of the house of representatives was *unanimously* agreed to. We read in it this paragraph. "The United States having "taken no part in the war which had em- "braced in Europe, the powers with whom "they have the most extensive relations, "the maintenance of peace was justly to be "regarded as one of the most important "duties of the magistrate charged with the "faithful execution of the laws. We ac- "cordingly witness, with approbation and "pleasure, the vigilance with which you "have guarded against an interruption of "that blessing, by your proclamation, admo- "nishing our citizens of the consequences "of illicit or hostile acts towards the bel- "ligerent parties; and promoting by a de- "claration of the existing legal state of "things, an easier admission of our right to "the immunities belonging to our situa- "tion."

Yet this is the instrument, thus approved by congress, and whose only object was to caution our citizens to avoid certain acts which would violate the laws of nations, which Mr. Adet has ventured to call "an infidious proclamation of neutrality?"

The next executive act noticed by Mr. Adet, is the letter of the 4th of August, 1793. written by the president's command, by the secretary of the treasury, to the collectors of the customs, and accompanied by the rules which the president has adopted, for preventing all armaments in favor of any of the belligerent powers. These rules were considered as just and necessary deductions from the laws of neutrality established and received among nations. The letter from the secretary of the treasury is explanatory of these rules, and among other instructions, particularly points the collectors to the 17th and 22d articles of our treaty with France; left by inattention or misconception of them, she might be injured and her enemies benefitted. The letter concludes with enjoining the collectors to execute those instructions "with vigilance, care, "activity and impartiality"—"because o- "missions would tend to expose the govern- "ment to injurious imputations and suspi- "cions, and proportionably to commit the "good faith and peace of the country."—How could such rules, with such reasons to enforce them, not escape censure? They were framed and required to be executed with strict impartiality, and consequently were to prevent Frenchmen continuing those aggressions on our sovereignty and neutrality, which had been commenced under Mr. Genet's orders, and which were calculated to involve us in a war with Britain, Spain and Holland, for at that time these were all combined against France. Frenchmen were to have no other preferences than those secured to them by treaty (except that they were not forbidden to sell their *lawful* prizes in our ports) and our citizens were to be restrained from committing hostilities under the banners of France, as well as those of other powers.

The third offensive act was the president's *submitting* to congress these measures, and suggesting the expediency of extending our legal code, giving competent jurisdiction to the courts, and providing adequate penalties to prevent or punish violations of the laws of nations.

The next complaint respects the act of congress, passed on the 5th of June, 1794, "for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," being those to which their attention had been called by the president's speech. Mr. Adet asks, "what was the result?" and gives himself the following answer. "In consequence of this law the greater part of the French privateers have been arrested, as well as their prizes; not upon formal depositions, not upon established testimony, not upon a necessary body of proofs, but upon the simple information of the consul of one of the powers at war with the French republic, frequently upon that of sailors of the enemy powers, sometimes according to the orders of the governors, but often upon the demand of the district attornies, who assert upon principles avowed by the government, that their conviction was sufficient to authorise them, without complaint or regular information, to cause the privateers to be prosecuted in virtue of the law above mentioned."—And "when the ministers of the republic have asked for justice of the government, for the vexations experienced by the privateers, in contempt of the 17th article of the treaty, they have *never* been able to obtain satisfaction."

Judging only by these declarations of Mr. Adet, a ſtranger would imagine there had been a combination of the general and ſtate governments & of our courts, to harraſs and do injuſtice to Frenchmen engaged in privateering. But our own citizens place a different eſtimate on this impeachment of their preſident, their ſenators and repreſentatives in congreſs, their judges and other public officers, and an examination of the caſes cited by Mr. Adet to ſupport his aſſertions will manifeſt their incorrectneſs.

First caſe. The French privateer Sans Pareil and her prize the Perſeverance.

On the 26th Auguſt 1794, Mr. Fauchet complained that the prize had been ſeized on the pretext that the Sans Pareil had been illegally armed in the United States. The anſwer of September 31 from the ſecretary of ſtate, which Mr. Adet cenſures "as indicative of delay," aſſured him that the ſecretary had urged the governor of Rhode-Iſland, where the prize was carried, to report the circumſtances of the caſe without delay.—On the 27th of September, the ſecretary informed Mr. Fauchet that the governor had decided that the prize ſhould be reſtored.—On the 17th of October Mr. Fauchet renewed his complaint, for on the ſuit of the claimant the prize has again been arreſted by proceſs from the diſtrict court. The ſecretary of ſtate anſwered on the 22d, with information that ought to have ſatisfied Mr. Fauchet. For admitting that agreeably to the law of the 5th of June, 1794, the court had authority and were bound in duty to take cogniſance of captures made within the juriſdiction of the United States, or by privateers illegally fitted in their ports (the right of doing which Mr. Fauchet did not conteſt) they could not refuſe it in the caſe of the prize of the Sans Pareil; the guard againſt vexatious proſecutions being the judgment for coſt and damages to which an unjuſt perſecutor is expoſed. The circular letter written on this occaſion to the governors of the ſtates manifeſts the ſolicitude of our government to prevent vexatious ſuits.

2d caſe. Glaſs and Gibbs

By the copy of the proceedings in the ſupreme court of the United States, in the caſe, you will ſee that the court did not, as ſtated by Mr. Adet, determine, "That the tribunals could decide whether a prize belonged to enemies or to neutrals." The queſtion before the court was of the cogniſance of a captured veſſel and cargo, the former the property of a Swede, and the latter belonging partly to ſome Swedes, and partly *to a citizen of the United States*. The opinion therefore pronounced by the ſupreme court applied to the caſe in which one of the claimants was a citizen of the United States. And after ſolemn argument, the court decided "That the diſtrict court of Maryland had juriſdiction, and ſhould accordingly proceed to determine upon this caſe agreeably to law and right."

I will add only one more remark—That the 17th article, the letter of which we are charged with violating, in ſuffering our courts to take cogniſance of French prizes, expreſsly refers to "The ſhips and goods taken from their *enemies*," and it is the "examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes," which the article forbids. But no examination of ſuch prizes has been attempted by our government or tribunals, unleſs on clear evidence, or reaſonable preſumption, that the captures were made in circumſtances, which amounted to a violation of our ſovereignty, and territorial rights.

3d. Caſe. The French privateer *L'Ami de la Point a Petre*, Captain William Talbot, and her Dutch prize, the Vrouw Chriſtiana Magdalena.

To the information contained in the papers collected in this caſe, I have to add, that this cauſe was finally decided in the Supreme court in Auguſt term 1795. The court were unanimouſly of opinion that in the particular circumſtances of Talbot's caſe, notwithſtanding his French commiſſion, and his taking an oath of allegiance to the French republic, he continued to be a citizen of the United States. But the cauſe, as I am informed, did not appear to have turned on this point. Talbot had aſſociated with one Ballard, commanding an armed veſſel called the *Ami de La Liberte*, which had been fitted out in the United States, and had no commiſſion. Talbot and Ballard cruized together as conſorts; and in fact it was Ballard's veſſel that took the prize; Talbot not coming up till an hour after the capture. Ballard was afterwards tried before the circuit court for piracy.

The court were of opinion from the tenor of the evidence, that Talbot's veſſel was owned by citizens of the United States, to whom the prize money would eventually find its way in caſe of reſtitution to the captors.

Ballard and Talbot were both citizens of Virginia. The attempt of the latter to become a French citizen was conſidered to be fraudulent, being made for the ſole purpoſe of obtaining a commiſſion, under colour of which he might plunder the ſubjects of nations with whom the United States were at peace.

An obſervation ought not to be omitted here—That although the captors, Talbot and others, had been defeated both in the diſtrict and circuit courts—yet they carried the cauſe up to the ſupreme court; thus uſing the legal right of appealing to the court in the laſt reſort; a right which alike exerciſed by the ſubjects of powers who were enemies to France, has formed a principal ſubject of Mr. Fauchet's and Mr. Adet's continued complaints.

4th. Under the head of complaints for vexatious proſecutions, Mr. Adet mentions only two caſes in which damages and intereſt were allowed to the French captors, viz one of *La Nueſtra Senora del Carmen* at Rhode-Iſland—and the other of *La Princeſſa des Aſturias* at New-York. "Yet (ſays he) the "tribunals have always allowed damages to "the captured, when they have declared the "prizes illegal." How far the facts will warrant this laſt aſſertion, I am not poſſeſſed of documents to determine. I preſume it is to be underſtood in a general ſenſe only, and to admit of exceptions. And in this ſenſe there will be no difficulty in admitting the truth of the aſſertion and accounting for it. The captures here referred to were made either within our juriſdictional line, or by *illegal privateers*, being ſuch as were equipped in whole or in part in the ports of the United States. Of theſe material facts, the captors could not be ignorant: conſequently they could have no apology for defending their unjuſt claims in our courts; and of courſe, were juſtly condemned in coſts and damages.

In the caſe of the prizes of the privateer the *Citizen of Marſeilles*, damages were claimed by the captors, but denied. For thoſe prizes had been conſidered in the diſtrict court to be illegal. And although the ſentence of that court was reverſed in the circuit court, yet it was upon the introduction of new teſtimony, on the part of the captors. This laſt deciſion was affirmed in the ſupreme court, yet without damages; inaſmuch as the teſtimony was conſidered to be ſo ambiguous as to juſtify the appeal.

The ſame remarks apply to the prizes of the privateer *General Laveaux*; with this addition, that one of the judges diſſented from the opinion of the court, being firmly of opinion that this privateer was covered American property.

The privateer *the Pariſienne* has been regiſtered as an American coaſting veſſel, under the name of the *Hawk*. During the embargo in the ſpring of 1791, ſhe ſlipped out of Charleſton and went to Port de Paix, where ſhe was ſold to one Blochos, a Frenchman, who armed her and provided her with a commiſſion. Having afterwards arrived at Charleſton, ſhe was recogniſed and proſecuted for a breach of the revenue laws, *in having gone to a foreign port* whilſt ſhe was in the legal predicament of a coaſter. The diſtrict court condemned her: but on the application of Blochos to have her reſtored on paying the appraiſed value, the judge permitted him to take her, *in a ſtate of warlike equipment*. Shortly afterwards ſhe put to ſea and captured two valuable Britiſh prizes, the brigantines Ceſar and Favorite. On their arrival, the one at Charleſton, the other at Savannah ſuits were commenced to obtain their reſtitution as having been captured by an illegal privateer. The decrees of the courts were in favour of the captors, but without damages. The ſupreme court diſapproved of the reſtitution of the privateer without diſmantling her; and conſidered the miſtake committed in this reſpect a ſufficient reaſon to cover the party proſecuting from the payment of damages.

All the other caſes of captures by French privateers which have been brought up to the ſupreme court were decided at laſt Auguſt term. In ſome of them, the circumſtances would not have warranted an award of dangers, in others, *the counſel for the captors omitted to aſk for them.*—When demanded, you know that it is in the diſcretion of the court to grant or refuſe them, this diſcretion being regulated by all the circumſtances of each caſe. Hence when a party is drawn before the court without good cauſe and vexatiouſly, damages are always given; but are denied when there appears a reaſonable cauſe of controverſy.

5th. Mr. Adet having briefly noticed ſeveral caſes by name, ſeems to reſerve thoſe of the Vengeance and Caſſius for a full diſplay of unwarrantable conduct in the government and courts of the United States, and therefore deſcants on them at ſome length; but with ſo many aberrations from the facts, with ſo many erroneous ideas concerning our juriſprudence, and ſo many injurious inſinuations reſpecting our courts and their officers, it will be neceſſary that you ſhould learn the true hiſtory of theſe caſes from authentic documents.

Caſe of the French Privateer La Vengeance.

For the full hiſtory of this privateer and her prize I muſt refer you to the documents in the caſe. The principal facts are theſe. About the latter end of June, or beginning of July 1795, the privateer La Vengeance arrived at New-York with a valuable Spaniſh prize called the Princeſſa de las Aſturias, Don Diego Pintado the owner commenced a ſuit for his veſſel, on the ground that ſhe had been taken by an illegal privateer. The ſuit was inſtituted by Mr. Troup, not wantonly, but upon information which was afterwards verified by the oaths of ſeveral witneſſes. In the progreſs of the cauſe theſe witneſſes were contradicted by the witneſſes produced on behalf of the captors, for whom a decree was finally given; the claſhing evidence preponderating, in the judge's opinion, in favour of the captors: but he expreſsly declared that there was probable cauſe for the ſeizure.

After this ſuit for the prize had been commenced, the Spaniſh conſul complained to Mr. Harriſon, the diſtrict attorney, in his official capacity, of a violation of law, on the part of the privateer La Vengeance, in conſequence of which a Spaniſh ſubject had been injured. Mr. Harriſon upon enquiry found at leaſt a probability that the complaint reſpecting the privateer was true.—This probability aroſe from what he conſidered as affording the certainty of *material proof*; and therefore, in conformity with his official duty, commenced a proſecution on the act of congreſs forbidding the arming of privateers in our ports. The deciſion of this and of the prize cauſe depended on the ſame evidence. The deciſion being in favor of the captors, Mr. Harriſon acquieſced in it as it reſpected the privateer, and he united with his aſſociate council in the prize cauſe in adviſing the like ſubmiſſion in that caſe. But the Spaniſh conſul deemed it his duty to purſue the claim to the court in the laſt reſort. This can warrant no complaint, for Mr. Harriſon remarks that perhaps there were cauſes in which more contradictory and irreconcileable evidence was offered, and in which the minds of the auditors were more divided as to the real ſtate of facts.

The ſecond public ſuit againſt the privateer was for exporting arms and ammunition from the United States, when ſuch exportation was prohibited by law. The evidence which appeared in the other cauſes, gave riſe to this proſecution; and upon the trial the judge condemned the privateer. An appeal from this ſentence was interpoſed by the French conſul. The appeal was heard in the circuit court; and upon new evidence the ſentence of the diſtrict court was reverſed.

Mr. Adet complains, that while one ſuit was pending for the prize, and another againſt the privateer, the diſtrict attorney ſhould exhibit a ſecond information againſt the privateer, on which he was arreſted anew, for having exported arms in violation of a law of the United States, which was in force when the Vengeance ſailed from New-York, and that this information was filed on the ſimple declaration of Mr. Giles, the marſhal of the court, who as informer was to ſhare part of the confiſcation. As Mr. Harriſon remarks, it was in favour of the privateer, that this ſecond information was filed, while the firſt was pending; becauſe it ſaved time. Had he poſtponed the latter until the 1ſt had been decided there might have ſome foundation for a charge of unneceſſary delay. Mr. Harriſon's ſtate of the caſe ſhews that this information was not made on the declaration of the Marſhal; but on the evidence that appeared on the examination of the firſt.

[To be continued.]

YOUNG HYSON TEA,

Of a Superior Quality, juſt come to Hand,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Peterſburg, Jan. 20, 1797.

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined buſineſs in the Town of Peterſburg, has removed his office to his houſe ſituated on the lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earneſtly wiſhes to adjuſt all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceaſed, and as ſurviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the ſtate about ſix months hence, he gives this public notice, to thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt ſaid firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwiſe this notice ſhall be pled in bar—and thoſe perſons who cannot make it convenient to diſcharge their accounts immediately, are requeſted to give their bonds. Every poſſible indulgence will be given to thoſe who amicably adjuſt their accounts.

Peterſburg, October 31, 1796.

PROPOSALS,

For Publiſhing in one neat Volume Octavo;

POEMS,

PASTORAL, DESCRIPTIVE AND ELEGIAC;

With ſeveral Poems in the Scottiſh Dialect;

BY *GAVIN TURNBULL*, COMEDIAN.

THIS work will be printed on a fine Paper and elegant Type and delivered to Subſcribers in half-binding—Price one Dollar—One half to be paid on Subſcribing, and the other on delivery of the Book. Subſcriptions received by the Printer hereof.

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, on Monday next, in the houſe formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceaſed, and immediately oppoſite Halliday and Stoke's ſtore, in Old-ſtreet,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almoſt every article in the Dry Good line, either uſeful or ornamental; having ſelected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them on ſuch terms, as muſt render them an object to thoſe, who conceive it their intereſt to purchaſe with caſh.

N B. Country merchants will be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Peterſburg, Oct 20, 1796. (tf)

The Copartnerſhip of

WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.

Is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent.

IT is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern, may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Peterſburg, December 31, 1796.

ALSO it is requeſted, that thoſe who are ſtill owing balances for tranſactions previous to the 1ſt September 1791, *in my own name*, may pay them to Mr. FRANCIS H IRBY, to whom I have given full power to receive and grant diſcharges for the ſame, otherwiſe ſuits will be indiſcriminately brought.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Peterſburg, December 31, 1796

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public, that his buſineſs will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requeſts, that all thoſe who are indebted to him will come forward to adjuſt and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to thoſe who owe him balances above ſix months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Alſo a large and general aſſortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other ſeaſonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for ſale, on the uſual terms, at their ſtore in Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres and Swandowns.	Glaſs and Queens ware aſſorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Freſh Teas.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muſlins.	Bar Iron, Caſtings, Salt.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat aſſortment of Sattins, Luſtrings and Perſians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea China, in ſetts.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheeſe, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Juſt Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.

Peterſburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Peterſburg Lodge No. 15, will pleaſe take notice, that Thurſday the ninth day of February next, will be a Maſter's Lodge in courſe, when all thoſe who are in arrears, and do not come forward on or before that time and ſettle their reſpective balances with the Treaſurer, will aſſuredly be diſcontinued as Members, agreeably to a former reſolve of the Lodge.

By order of the Maſter,

EDWARD G FOLWELL, Sec'ry.

Peterſburg, January 25, 1797.

PURSUANT to a decree of Brunſwick county court, will be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, at Delony's Tavern, in Mecklenburg county, on Thurſday, the ſecond of March next, the following ſlaves, to wit: PETER, GEORGE, WILL, BOB, NANCY and her Children, BETTY, DISCINA, FANNY, MATILDA, JULIET and BRIGGS, alſo one Sorrel Horſe, mortgaged by John Ballard to Sterling, John F, and Thomas Edmunds—to ſatisfy ſundry debts due to the ſaid Sterling and John F Edmunds, and Robert Colquhoun, adminiſtrator of Duncan M'Allin, deceaſed.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

January 27, 1797. (3p)

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
For SALE at this OFFICE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The expedition which has been sent to Flushing, failed a few days since from the Texel, under the command of Major Doyle and Captain Osborne, by whom it is said to have been planned. It was conducted with great secrecy, but it has not proved successful. The squadron consisted of the Robust and Ramilies men of war, besides several gun-boats and fire-ships, and had 1500 land troops on board. The object was to set fire to the shipping in the Texel; but on reconnoitering the harbour, a council of war was summoned, when it was resolved that the expedition was impracticable.

GIBRALTAR, October 15.

Secretary's Office.

As the continuance of a number of merchant's vessels in this port, would be attended with the most serious evils, at a time when they cannot be supplied from the garrison with provision, water, or firing, and when there is a greater probability of their being set on fire by the enemy than escaping, and as the present favourable opportunity of their being protected through the Streights by Admiral Mann's squadron, who will possibly give them safe convoy to Lisbon, is an advantage not likely to happen again in a reasonable time, and as their vessels, being either set on fire or drove on shore (a casualty to which they would be very liable where they now anchor) might be prejudicial to the safety of the place: Under these circumstances, I think it necessary to give directions to every British vessel, now in the place, to hold themselves in readiness to sail on the signal from Admiral Mann. In consequence of disobedience or neglect of this order, they will be answerable for the consequences.

This will be publicly read by the secretary, and recorded in his office. CHAS: O'HARA.

NEWYORK, January 27.

The brig Enterprize, Fitzpatrick, from this port bound to Martinique, sprung a leak 24 hours after her departure from the Hook, and went down. The crew, after remaining 24 hours in their boats, were taken up by Captain Conklin, of the brig Jemima and Fanny, to whose humanity they are indebted for every possible attention during their stay on board his vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

MELANCHOLY and DISTRESSING.

This morning about a quarter before 6 o'clock, Fire broke out in the lower part of the dwelling house of Mr. Andrew Brown, Printer, of this city. The usual spirited exertions of the citizens prevented the flames from extending to the adjoining houses—and Mr. Brown's Printing Office escaped uninjured.—Every humane bosom must be wrung with anguish at the recital of the shocking catastrophe on this event—Mr. Brown, his apprentices, and some other domestics of the family, escaped with their lives, by rushing through the flames, or jumping from the windows—Mr. Brown is very much burnt and is dangerously ill—A maid servant is also so burnt, that it is thought she cannnot recover—Two of the apprentices were much bruised by their fall from the windows—Mrs. Brown and her three children, a son and two daughters, fell victims to the flames, and suffocation.

Extract from the French Gazette of New York, 23d January.

The brig Liberty, arrived in ten days from Port-de-Paix, and Jean Rabel, has brought the important news that the commissioners of the French government at St. Domingo have published a proclamation, outlawing general Rigaud, depriving Lefranc, and some others in office, in the Southern part of the island, of their places, and enjoining the whites in that quarter to go to St. Domingo, or to the United States.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 31.

Captain Wattles, of the Paragon, arrived here yesterday from Martinique and St. Thomas's, the latter place he left the 5th instant. While at Martinique relates that two English ships of the line and a frigate, attacked two French frigates in 'Statia Roads within reach of the guns of the fort, by the joint efforts of which and the frigates, the English were beaten off with considerable damage. He also informs that Capt. Tillingbast, in an American East Indiaman, belonging to Providence, from Batavia, was captured in her passage home by a French privateer and sent into St. Martins, where she was stripped of her sails; and that an English lugger privateer had in the night bent another suit of sales on her, cut her out, and carried her into Tortola.

Captain Wattles left several American vessels at St. Thomas's, amongst which were some that put in there in distress—of this description is the schooner Cornelia, Thomas, from Jamaica to New York; she had been out 93 days—also, a ship commanded by Capt. Seawood, from Surrinam, and a ship of New Bedford, Capt. Toby, from Amsterdam

The day after Capt. Wattles left St. Thomas's he was boarded by a French privateer, of 14 guns, and treated politely.

PETERSBURG, *Feb. 7.*

We understand the sales of the Western Lands by the United States, have produced about 60 000 dollars.

The toll bridge across James river, at Richmond, is now passable for foot passengers, and in the course of a few days will be ready for carriages to pass in safety.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a Superior Court held in Petersburg, the 17th day of Sept. 1796.

PATRICK WHITE, assignee of George Macfarlane, Plaintiff. } In DEBT.

Against

Fountain Jankersly, Defendant.

THE pluries awarded against the defendant, in this suit being returned "not found." and he not entering his appearance according to law, and the rules of this Court, Therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unless the said defendant doth appear here on the 1st day of the next April Court, and answer the plaintiffs action, judgement will be entered for the plaintiff against him.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at three successive Court days at the door of the Courthouse of Nottoway county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

A Copy—Teste

WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

43

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full sixteen hands high, beautifully formed and marked.

STANDS the ensuing SEASON, at my stable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Season, which may be discharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1st day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to ensure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horse. Those persons who put by insurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be answerable for the same.

As DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced persons to be at least equal to any Horse now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I presume is unnecessary; suffice it therefore to say he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chrisolite, out of Proserpine, a full sister to O'Kelly's Eclipse, for which consult the Callenders, as also those of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in those years, having run eighteen public races, and proved successfull in thirteen of them, besides a number of hard runs, as a trial horse.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Season will commence on the 15th day of February and end as usual. Extensive pasturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (ep tf.)

LETTERS remaining in the POST OFFICE Petersburg, 1st February, 1797.

A.

THOMAS ANDERSON, care of Mr Hooton. Joseph B. Adams.

B.

James Bilbery. Charles Barker, Sussex.

C.

Cornelius Conner, Mecklenburg. Wm. Cross. Richard H. Cocke, Milford Mill. William Cole. Mrs. Martha Cuningham.

D.

Col. Rawleigh P. Downman. John Daudridge, Attorney at Law, Prince George.

F.

Elizabeth Fitzjaro. Henry Freeman, Lunenburg.

G.

Col. Peterson Goodwin, 2. Edmund Graver, care Capt. Jones.

H.

Thomas Hardaway, Dinwiddie.

J.

Lewelling Jones, Lunenburg, care Mr. McConnico. Philip W. Jackson, Lunenburg 2.

L.

Isaac Lowe. Joseph Lyell, Brunswick.

M.

George M'Intosh. Samuel Mathews. William Monday. John Murray.

N.

Monsr. Nouvel. The Clerk Dinwiddie. John Nunnery, care D Manly.

O.

Peter B. Oram Henry Oakwood.

P

William Pretchett, Dinwiddie.

R.

Joseph Rollins.

S.

Col. Selden. John Smith, Dinwiddie. John Sangston.

T.

Samuel Turner.

W.

John Winn, Lunenburg, care Mr. McConnico. Mr. Warmot. Mr. Wynn.

J. GRAMMER.

FOR NEW-YORK,

The New SCHOONER JOHN BROWN,

John Stratton, Master,

Now lying at Broadway.

FOR freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or

M. W. HANCOCK & CO.

February 2, 1797.

Dinwiddie, January 28, 1797

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from molesting or conversing with the Negro RACHAEL advertised by Matthew M. Claiborne, as I suspect it is a Woman or Girl in my possession, which is my property—and I do hereby further forewarn all persons from hireing or purchasing the said Negro Woman or Girl from the said Matthew M. Claiborne.

3* DANIEL CLAIBORNE BUTTS.

The Subscriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Cash or on a short Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscribers,

THE history of Jacobinism, its crimes, cruelties and perfidies; comprising an enquiry into the manner of disseminating under the appearance of philosophy and virtue; by William Playfair, in two volumes, with an appendix by Peter Porcupine, containing a history of the American Jacobins, commonally denominated Democrats.

ALSO,

The Gross Monsqueton Diplomatique, or Diplomatic Blunderbuss; containing Citizen Adet's notes to the Secretary of State, as also his cockade proclamation, with a preface by Peter Porcupine. Also Porcupine's Political Censor for November 1796.

J. & E. NEWCOMB.

January 30, 1797.

Petersburg Theatre.

On *Wednesday* Evening, *February* 8, 1797,

Will be PERFORMED,

A COMEDY, called

THE WEST-INDIAN.

To which will be added a SERIOUS PANTOMINE, called the DEATH of

CAPTAIN COOK,

In the Island of *O Wy Hee*, in the Pacific Ocean.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armistead's Tavern—at the Printing Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

BOXES 6s. PIT 4s. 6d.

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Five o'Clock, and the Performance to begin precisely at Six.

☞ The Subscribers are respectfully informed, their tickets will be delivered at the Printing-Office, between the Hours of Ten and Three o'Clock on the Days of Performance.

Vivat Respublica.

Last week of performance in Petersburg.

Learned Dog.

MR. Salenka, lately from Europe, present his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Petersburg, and informs them that his

Sagacious Dog,

Will exhibit at Armistead's Tavern, this Evening, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, an additional variety of truly extraordinary performances. This Evening he will be dressed in the character of a Fortune Teller, and tell any Lady or Gentleman's fortune by looking in their hands—and exhibit other new performances, which will be more fully expressed in the bills of the day.

Mr. Salenka will likewise perform an additional variety of Slight of Hand Tricks, which will highly gratify the company.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armistead's Bar—for grown persons 3s.—children 1s. 6d.

For *Liverpool*,

THE SHIP MONTEZUMA,

WILLIAM HOWARD, Master,

Burthen 500 Hogsheads Tobacco,

NOW loading at CITY POINT, will sail by the first of March, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or for passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Who has imported in the above ship QUEENSWARE in Crates, LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks, &c. &c.

Petersburg, Feb 3, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Just received, by the MARTIN from LONDON, and for sale by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Petersburg, February 2, 1797.

Will be offered for sale,

At the house of the subscriber, in Dinwiddie county, on Cox Road, 8 miles from Petersburg, on the last Thursday in March next,

15 likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

Among which is an excellent Carpenter, a valuable pair of Sawyers, and several likely Boys and Girls. The above Negroes will be sold for Cash only

The subscriber wishes to sell also the aforesaid PLANTATION (STIRLING-CASTLE) which is in good order for croping, and have at this time a good crop of Wheat growing thereon, from about 60 bushels of seed, all sown on good Land. Possession may be had immediately, or the ensuing fall, as best suit the purchaser. Terms, one third Cash, and the time and mode payment of the remaining two thirds, made easy and agreeable to the purchaser.

JOHN VERELL.

January 28, 1797. eo7*

L O S T;

the 26th of this instant,

A Red Pocket-Book,

Between Mr. Rice Newman's and Petersburg, or in the town of Petersburg, with a large quantity of Papers in the said Book; one Bond given to Daniel Pegram, of Dinwiddie county, by William Booking, of Amelia county, payable next August, for 53l. one Bond given to the subscriber from Edward Totty, of Dinwiddie, payable the 25th December next, for 5l. and sundry other papers too tedious to mention. Any person that will deliver the said Book to Mr. James Dorell, of Petersburg, Mr. Charles Booth or Daniel Pegram, both of Dinwiddie county, or to the subscriber living in Amelia county, near Rice Newman's, shall receive Two Dollars reward from either of the gentlemen.

JOHN WORSHAM.

January 26, 1797.

January 20, 1797

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, a Mulatto Women named LETTY, rather tall, well made, about 30 years old, and has a bushy head of hair. I lately purchased her of Doctor Manlove. She had a variety of clothes, and among them a suit of common printed cotton, a blue jacket, and brown stuff quilt. I expect she is now loitering about this town, or at Mr Le Mesurier's Mills I will give Two Dollars for her if taken within the corporation, and Four Dollars if taken out of town, on her being delivered to me living in Blandford

JOSEPH COOPER.

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a Superior Court held in Petersburg, the 23d day of September, 1796.

WILLIAM FENWICK, assignee of William Barkidale, Plaintiff. } In DEBT.

Against

Gurdon Backus, Defendant.

THE pluries awarded against the defendant, in this suit being returned "not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law, and the rules of this Court, therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unless the said defendant, doth appear here on the first day of the next April court, and answer the plaintiffs action, judgement will be entered for the plaintiff against him: And it is further Ordered, that a copy of this order be published at three successive Court days at the door of the Courthouse of Dinwiddie county, and also three times in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

A Copy,

Teste WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

SUSSEX, January 30, 1797.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons trusting my Wife ELIZABETH MALONE, as I will not be responsible for any contract of hers, as she has absconded from my bed.

3* JOHN MALONE.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Ruffell, at their store in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their store in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their store in Brunswick; William Turnbull, at their store in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their store in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their store at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the subscribers appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said Company, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the said Company belonging:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of such debts to the said Robert Turnbull, as well in cases where the said Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himself individually, or unto himself and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the said Company, as in those cases where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the several Lawyers, Sheriffs and Collectors, who may be possessed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other specialties belonging to the said Company (although in the name of said Robert Turnbull) are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,

And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,

DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD & Co.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late store in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said concern, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other specialties, belonging to the said Company:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of such debts, to the said William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be possessed of any papers belonging to the said concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,

And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,

JAMES KING, sen. another Partner.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

N. & J. EUSTIS,

Have just received,

A CARGO of Turks Island and Liverpool SALT, a few Crates of Liverpool Ware.—Also a fresh assortment of COTTON CARDS, SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH BRANDY, India Cottons, GERMAN OZNABURGS, Bags of PEPPER, a parcel of Coarse SHOES in Barrels, New England RUM, in Hogsheads and Barrels, &c.—All which will be sold very low, for Cash or Tobacco.

Petersburg, January 26, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in Petersburg, the 9th instant, a white lad named JOHN OVERBY, about 19 or 20 years old, tolerably well grown, rather dark complexion, is lame in his left leg which occasions him to hop considerably, wears his hair sometimes tied behind, was raised in this county about 28 miles from town, has lived with me as an apprentice about 3 years to learn the Hatter's business, and can do tolerable good work; had on when he went away a dark cloth coat and striped overalls. I expect he will endeavour to go southwardly.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said lad and secure him in any jail so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said lad at their peril. SAMUEL DAVIS.

N. B. If he will return on his own account all his past conduct will be forgiven. S. D.

Petersburg, January 16, 1797.

MONODY.

MALVINA *for* OSCAR.*

[*Written by Mr.* GAVIN TURNBULL, *of the Theatre, and to form a part of the Collection of Poems he propoſes publiſhing.*]

I

SING, O! ſing the ſong of woe!
Strive not to aſſuage my grief!
Let the tears of ſorrow flow,
Tears alone can bring relief!
Oſcar, bright as April day,
In its faireſt hues array'd,
Breathleſs ſtretch'd upon the clay,
Lies full low in yonder glade.

II

By the crafty Olla led
To gloomy Cairbre's lofty hall,
At whoſe command the feaſt was ſpread
To work my heroe's deſtined fall;
He fill'd with envy, ſwell'n with ire,
Raging like fierce Lora's flood,
Red with riſing vengeance dire,
Quench'd his wrath in Oſcar's blood.

III

Fierce the ſtrife when winter's waves
White with icy fragments o'er,
North's fell blaſt impetuous heaves
On Pomona's ſhelvy ſhore;
But fiercer far, when ſhield to ſhield,
And arm to arm the heroes ſtrove,
When Cairbre gain'd by fraud the field,
And death bereft me of my love.

IV

Swift as ſhaggy Morven's roe,
His ſteps outſtripped the mountain wind;
His right arm lifted on the foe,
Like thunderbolts, no pow'r could bind;
Yet mercy, like the turtle mild,
Sate beaming in the eagle's eye,
Which ever on the vanquiſh'd ſmil'd,
And never bade the captive die.

V

By yon valley's dark blue ſtream
Where bearded thiſtles wave around,
And the red-wing'd meteors gleam,
Is his narrow dwelling found;
There, in ſky-enwoven ſhrouds,
Chiefs and bards of other days,
Stooping from their fleecy clouds
Sing my youthful warrior's praiſe.

VI

Virgins, raiſe the ſong of woe!
Oſſian bid thy harp complain!
Bid the tears of ſorrow flow,
Let them ſwell the briny main!
Oſcar, bright as morning's ray,
In its faireſt colours clad,
Breathleſs ſtretch'd upon the clay
Lies full low in yonder glade.

* *See the Poems of* Oſſian *for the ſubject of this Monody.*

AUGUSTA, Jan. 21.

The Weſtern Territory of Georgia, from the mouth of the *Yazoo* and ſouthwardly to the Florida line, is about to be ſeized by the General Government, while the factions in this ſtate are diſputing about the validity and propriety of its ſale. This meaſure has often been anticipated, but the *flaming* politicians of the day, who would be ſatisfied with nothing leſs than the *fire of Heaven* to conſume the evidences of that ſale, have boiſterouſly reprobated the idea of any ſuch intention on the part of Congreſs, and have pledged themſelves for preſerving the entirety of the ſtate againſt all ſuch encroachments and infractions; it is now time for them to act as the following reſolution, which was paſſed in the Senate on the 29th ult. (not one of our Senators) fully diſcloſes the intention of the General Government to diſmember the ſtate and graſp for itſelf the moſt important and fertile part within the limits thereof.

Congreſs *of the* United States.

In Senate, December 29, 1796.

Ordered, That Mr. Roſs, Mr. Marſhall, Mr. Laurence, Mr. Henry, & Mr. Hillhouſe, be a committee to take into conſideration the report of the Attorney-General of the 28th of April laſt, together with the documents therein referred to, relative to the territorial limits of the State of Georgia, &c. and to report what ſhall appear to them to be the *Southern* and *Weſtern* boundaries of the ſaid State: And alſo to report by a deſcription of boundaries what territory, if any, lying to the *Southward* and *Weſtward* of the ſaid State boundaries, ſhall appear to belong to the United States; and what in their opinion it will be proper for Congreſs to do relative to ſuch territory.

Extract from the journals of Senate.

Atteſt,

SAM. A: OTIS, *Sec'ry.*

44

January 26.

We hear from Louiſville, that the Legiſlature goes on with the utmoſt harmony in their legiſlative proceedings—That a committee has been appointed to enquire into the failure of the Indian treaty—one to enquire into the failure of the courts in the middle diſtrict—another to report as to the propriety or impropriety of opening an office for diſpoſing of the tract of country lying between Flint River and the Oconee; and one to reviſe the judiciary ſyſtem.

NORFOLK, Feb. 2.

EUROPEAN NEWS,

Received by the brig Peggy, *Captain* Ward, *arrived in Hampton Roads on Tueſday night, in* 66 *days from* Liverpool. *On a review of the papers brought by her, we find nothing very important except the following*

STATE PAPERS.

Lord Malmeſbury's Embaſſy.

Letter addreſſed to the Miniſter for foreign affairs by Lord Malmeſbury, envoy of the Britiſh Cabinet.

"The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty requeſts the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to inform him whether he is to conſider the official note which he received from him yeſterday evening, as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury deliered yeſterday morning, to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, by order of his court. He applies for this information, that the departure of his courier may not be needleſsly delayed.

MALMESBURY."

Paris, November 13, 1796.

Anſwer of the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to the preceeding letter from Lord Malmeſbury.

"The underſigned Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, declares to Lord Malmſbury, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty, that he is to conſider the official Note ſent to him yeſterday as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmſbury addreſſed to him on the morning of the ſame day.

CHARLES DELACROIX.

Second letter from Lord Malmeſbury to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

"Lord Malmeſbury has juſt received the anſwer of the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in which he declares that the official note which he had ſent to him yeſterday, is to be conſidered as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury addreſſed to him, on the morning of the ſame day.

"Lord Malmeſbury will tranſmit it, this day, to his Court.

MALMESBURY."

Paris, November 13, 1796.

[*The following is a direct anſwer to the letter which Charles Delacroix had yeſterday addreſſed to Lord Malmeſbury, and in which he deſired him to point out, without delay,* 1.—*The objects of reciprocal compenſation, which he propoſed,* 2.—*What ſpecies of pacific intentions, the Emperor had announced at the opening of the campaign.*]

Note addreſſed by Lord Malmeſbury to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

"The Underſigned does not heſitate a moment to anſwer the two queſtions which you have been inſtructed by the Executive Directory to put to him.

"The Memorial preſented this morning, by the underſigned, propoſes in expreſs terms on the part of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain. "To compenſate France, by proportionable reſtitutions, for the arrangements to which ſhe will be called upon to conſent, in order to ſatisfy the juſt pretenſions of the King's Allies, and to preſerve the political Balance of Europe?

"Before the formal acceptation of this principle, or the annunciation, on the part of the Executive Directory, of any other principle whatever, which may equally ſerve as the baſis of Negociation for a general peace, the underſigned could not be authoriſed to deſignate the objects of reciprocal compenſation.

"As to the proof of the pacific diſpoſitions given to the French Government by his Majeſty the Emperor and King, at the opening of the campaign, the Underſigned contents himſelf with a repetition of the following words contained in the note of Baron D'Egleman, on the 4th of June laſt.

"The operations of the War will in no wiſe prevent his Imperial Majeſty, from being ever ready to concur, agreeably to any form of negociation which ſhall be adopted, in concert with the belligerent powers, in the diſcuſſion of proper means for putting a ſtop to the further effuſion of human blood."

"This note was preſented after the armiſtice was broken.

MALMESBURY."

Paris, November 11, 1796.

Reply of the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to the preceding note.

"The Underſigned, in reply to your ſecond note of yeſterday, is offered, by the Executive Directory, to declare to you, that he has nothing to add to the anſwer which had been addreſſed to you. He is alſo inſtructed to aſk you, whether, on each official communication which ſhall take place between you and him, it will be neceſſary for you to ſend a Courier to receive ſpecial inſtructions?

CHARLES DELACROIX.

Peterſburg, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber, by virtue of an adminiſtration committed to him by the Huſtings Court of the Town of Peterſburg, will offer for ſale, on the firſt Monday in March next, at the Court-houſe of ſaid Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceaſed.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any perſon has any juſt claim to either of the above Slaves, they are deſired to come forward and legally eſtabliſh the ſame, on or before the day of ſale, otherwiſe they will be ſold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Peterſburg.

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797.

THOSE indebted to the concern of BAIRD & HALDANE, having experienced every indulgence which can be allowed, will take notice, that on the 15th February next enſuing, I ſhall put their Bonds, Notes, &c. in the hands of an attorney, to commence ſuits indiſcriminately againſt all ſuch as fail paying their reſpective balances by that time.

JOHN D HALDANE.

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by

ROBERT MOORE.

eterſburg, January 17, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

To the Higheſt Bidder, on Monday the 13th day of February next, at Mr. George Gary's Tavern, in Blandford,

ALL the Eſtate of William Ragſdale, jun. deceaſed, conſiſting of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, and ſix or ſeven likely young Negroes. A part of the eſtate will be ſold for Caſh, and the balance on twelve months credit. It is requeſted that thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate will on that day make them known to

THE ADMINISTATOR.

January 23, 1797.

Blank Bills of Lading for Sale at this Office.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Eſq; of Mount Airy, Virginia.*

A beautiful GREY, full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 46 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage grain, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 23, 1797. eott

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d inſtant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old laſt ſpring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail, ſhod all round; he trots, paces, and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white ſpot on him, and that is on his near ſhoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horſe, and no queſtions aſked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Peterſburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM CURETON, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment immediately to Capt. LEMUEL PEEBLES, who has the bonds and accounts in his hands, and is directed to bring ſuits to March term, againſt all thoſe who do not pay before. And all thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to make them known, as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, as this notice will be plea in bar againſt all thoſe that is brought in after the ſaid firſt day of November next.

JEREMIAH CURETON, for James Cureton, Executor of William Cureton, dec'd.

6

TO BE RENTED,

For one, two or three years, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

THE plantation on Appomattox river, in Cheſterfield county, formerly the property of ROBERT DONALD, deceaſed — There is on this plantation a large and commodious dwelling-houſe, with all the neceſſary out houſes, fit for the reception of a genteel family; an excellent apple orchard ſufficient to produce three thouſand gallons of cyder, a good garden, and a crop of wheat is ſown. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclined to rent will firſt view the premiſes. The terms will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber at Oſbornes.

ANN DONALD.

January 2, 1797. 6

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouſe, with two ſmall houſes adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber.

GEORGE WILSON.

Peterſburg, December 1796.

C. Maſſenburg,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his accounts up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,

at GALEN's HEAD,

Croſs Street,

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunſwick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in making payment to the ſubſcriber, who is in poſſeſſion of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-ſtanding debts will indiſcriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring ſuit thereon by the firſt day of March next; the nature of the above Companies buſineſs not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunſwick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

Peterſburg, January 23, 1797.

CAME to my houſe on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, who endeavours to paſs for a free woman by the name of Nancy Carter—ſhe is of a dark complexion, has thick lips, and appears to be about 18 years of age, and ſays that ſhe is from the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland. The above Negro Woman anſwers exactly the deſcription of a Negro Woman advertiſed in the Peterſburg papers as a runaway, belonging to a certain John Barnett, of Prince Edward county. The owner may apply at the Printing Office, or to the ſubſcriber.

6 JAMES BLACKLEY.